

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please substitute the following amended paragraph(s) and/or section(s) (deleted matter is shown by strikethrough and added matter is shown by underlining):

1. Please amend the paragraph at page 9, lines 12-29 as follows:

The electrically insulating substrate may be paper or a film forming polymer such as polyester (e.g., polyethylene terephthalate or polyethylene naphthalate), polyimide, polysulfone, polypropylene, nylon, polyester, polycarbonate, polyvinyl resin, polyvinyl fluoride, polystyrene and the like. Specific examples of polymers for supporting substrates included, for example, polyethersulfone (~~Stabar~~STABARTM S-100, available from ICI), polyvinyl fluoride (~~Tedlar~~TEDLARTM, available from E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company), polybisphenol-A polycarbonate (~~Makrofol~~MACROFOLTM, available from Mobay Chemical Company) and amorphous polyethylene terephthalate (~~Melinar~~MELINARTM, available from ICI Americas, Inc.). The electrically conductive materials may be graphite, dispersed carbon black, iodide, conductive polymers such as polypyrroles and ~~Calgon~~CALGONTM conductive polymer 261 (commercially available from Calgon Corporation, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.), metals such as aluminum, titanium, chromium, brass, gold, copper, palladium, nickel, or stainless steel, or metal oxide such as tin oxide or indium oxide. In embodiments of particular interest, the electrically conductive material is aluminum. Generally, the photoconductor substrate has a thickness adequate to provide the required mechanical stability. For example, flexible web substrates generally have a thickness from about 0.01 to about 1 mm, while drum substrates generally have a thickness of from about 0.5 mm to about 2 mm.

2. Please amend the paragraph at page 9, line 30 to page 10, line 20 as follows:

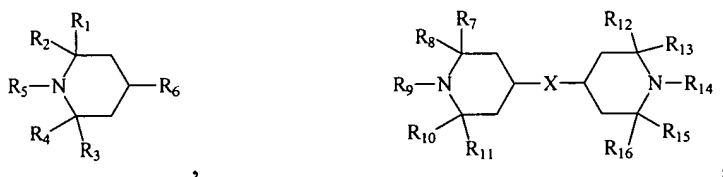
The charge generating compound is a material which is capable of absorbing light to generate charge carriers, such as a dye or pigment. Non-limiting examples of suitable charge

generating compounds include, for example, metal-free phthalocyanines (e.g., ELA 8034 metal-free phthalocyanine available from H.W. Sands, Inc. or Sanyo Color Works, Ltd., CGM-X01), metal phthalocyanines such as titanium phthalocyanine, copper phthalocyanine, oxytitanium phthalocyanine (also referred to as titanyl oxyphthalocyanine, and including any crystalline phase or mixtures of crystalline phases that can act as a charge generating compound), hydroxygallium phthalocyanine, squarylium dyes and pigments, hydroxy-substituted squarylium pigments, perylimides, polynuclear quinones available from Allied Chemical Corporation under the tradename ~~Indofast~~INDOFASTTM Double Scarlet, ~~Indofast~~INDOFASTTM Violet Lake B, ~~Indofast~~INDOFASTTM Brilliant Scarlet and ~~Indofast~~INDOFASTTM Orange, quinacridones available from DuPont under the tradename ~~Monastral~~MONASTRALTM Red, ~~Monastral~~MONASTRALTM Violet and ~~Monastral~~MONASTRALTM Red Y, naphthalene 1,4,5,8-tetracarboxylic acid derived pigments including the perinones, tetrabenzoporphyrins and tetranaphthaloporphyrins, indigo- and thioindigo dyes, benzothioxanthene-derivatives, perylene 3,4,9,10-tetracarboxylic acid derived pigments, polyazo-pigments including bisazo-, trisazo- and tetrakisazo-pigments, polymethine dyes, dyes containing quinazoline groups, tertiary amines, amorphous selenium, selenium alloys such as selenium-tellurium, selenium-tellurium-arsenic and selenium-arsenic, cadmium sulphoselenide, cadmium selenide, cadmium sulphide, and mixtures thereof. For some embodiments, the charge generating compound comprises oxytitanium phthalocyanine (e.g., any phase thereof), hydroxygallium phthalocyanine or a combination thereof.

3. Please amend the paragraph from page 14, line 24 to page 15, line 9 as follows:

Non-limiting examples of suitable light stabilizer include, for example, hindered trialkylamines such as ~~Tinuvin~~TINUVINTM 144 and ~~Tinuvin~~TINUVINTM 292 (from Ciba Specialty Chemicals, Terrytown, NY), hindered alkoxydialkylamines such as ~~Tinuvin~~TINUVINTM 123 (from Ciba Specialty Chemicals), benzotriazoles such as ~~Tinuvin~~TINUVINTM 328, ~~Tinuvin~~TINUVINTM 900 and ~~Tinuvin~~TINUVINTM 928 (from Ciba Specialty Chemicals), benzophenones such as ~~Sanduvor~~SANDUVORTM 3041 (from Clariant

Corp., Charlotte, N.C.), nickel compounds such as ~~Arbestab~~ ARBESTABTM (from Robinson Brothers Ltd, West Midlands, Great Britain), salicylates, cyanocinnamates, benzylidene malonates, benzoates, oxanilides such as ~~Sanduvor~~ SANDUVORTM VSU (from Clariant Corp., Charlotte, N.C.), triazines such as ~~Cyagard~~ CYAGARDTM UV-1164 (from Cytec Industries Inc., N.J.), polymeric sterically hindered amines such as ~~Luchem~~ LUCHEMTM (from Atochem North America, Buffalo, NY). In some embodiments, the light stabilizer is selected from the group consisting of hindered trialkylamines having the following formula:



where R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₆, R₇, R₈, R₁₀, R₁₁, R₁₂, R₁₃, R₁₄, R₁₅ are, independently, hydrogen, alkyl group, or ester, or ether group; and R₅, R₉, and R₁₄ are, independently, alkyl group; and X is a linking group selected from the group consisting of -O-CO-(CH₂)_m-CO-O- where m is between 2 to 20.